Mr. Cockrell asked Mr. Teller his reason for asking the question.

Mr. Teller said that there was a rumor, which he sapposed had reached every one, that there was to be a stage in the proceeding on the resolution at which debate was to be cut off rethirtaily, and when there would be no opportunity and when there would be no opportunity to proceed beyond that. He desired to speat upon the resolution, but was not prepare to do so now, even if he could get the floor. That was the reacon why he mails the inquiry. He supposed that the Benstor who had charge of the matter did not make a prepare to do so now, even if he could get the floor. That was the reacon why he mails the inquiry. He supposed that the Benstor who had charge of the matter did not make a prepare to the last mentioned paper. We force the did not provide the country at the did not resolution at the country and the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the country at the country at the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the country at the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the country at the country at the did not reconstruct the country at the country a

had charge of the matter did not make a pretence of eleving that there was to be a new
and dancerous plan alouted for the purpose of
bringing the debate on the resolution to a
close, what the French called a coup d'diat, by
which the Senate was to be brought up, all at
once, to vote upon the resolution, whether the
Senat was ready to vote upon it or not.

Mr Reagan (bem. Tex.) expressed the opinion that in face of the flagrant violation of the
rules that occurred yesterday, the Senator
from Colorado might well make the inquiry
when the rules were again to be so violated as
to present debate on this great question. He
Mr. Edgach) and also a little to say on the proposed rule, which was to revolutionize the
methods of procedure in the Senate.

Mr. Othern (Denn. La.) asked Mr. Teller
whatwas the necessity for the proposed rule.
It be Senator from Bhode I sland could arbitraily, by a majority vote, cut off debate, could
he ast as well do so on the Elections bill as ou
the sesolution?

Mr Teller said that he was not able to an-

he sits well do so on the Elections bill as out the moduling?

Aft Teller said that he was not able to answet the first question. He was not himself ableto understand the distinction. Of course, he had leard so eral times that it was their constitutional duty to fix the rule, but it was just a much their constitutional duty to proceed on the Elections bill and dispose of it. He did not care now, however, to discuss the question. He userely wanted to get some idea as to when the debate would close. Somebody, under the new theory, had got to say when the debate was to close. Heretofore it was the majoris of the Senate that did that. Now it appeared that the power was to be turned over to sombody was to be. It was quite immaterial to am. But he should like to know when the plass was to be put in force and the debate terminated.

Mt Aldrich presumed that there was no ne-

be him. But he should like to know when the plasmas to be put in force and the debate terminated.

Mr. Aldrich presumed that there was no necessity for him to discuss hypothetical questions. He took it for granted that there could be be debate on the readultion except by the action of the Senate itself. No individual could arbitrarily assume functions which could only be exercised by the Senate, acting in its own capacity. Therefore he did not care to cross any bridge, imaginary or otherwise, in the case suggested by the Senatoriron Colorado until he reached it. But he now asked unanimous consent that debate shall close on the pending resolution and amendments and the vote be taken to-morrow altrucon at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Teller naked Mr. Aldrich if he (Mr. Telerichad miastated his (Mr. Aldrich's) purpose, He did not tretend to have it officially, but it resued to be well understood in the Capitol, and was stated in the newspapers and everywhire, that there was to be an arbitrary closels of debate. He did not suppose that the Senator from Rhode Island was sensitive about the statement or would dispute it. He (Mr. Teler) wanted to know when it was to take plass. If the Senator from Rhode Island could not tell him, of course he would have to go on in the dark until that superior mind which consolied the Senate gave the information.

Mr. Aldrich said that it was not his intention of mr. Is itention of any Benator on the Republicate side to press a determination of the questionin my manner, except such as would be resigned as proper and correct by any person whence it is often as the head courted of the matter, to go every reasonable effort to secure an expected and included in the senate and included is often as a head country of the matter, to go every reasonable effort to secure an expected and included in the senate in the senate in the season when he again asked that in his propersion to have the vote taken at 5 o'clock to-morny, and he again asked manimous consents had already indicated that in his propersion, o

FIGHTING THE GAG RULE

COCRESS. A GRAF CHARPTON THE

CATES OF PRINT DEBLATE.

The missesses above the same of the control of t

Wolcott added that its proprietor (Air, Hill) was the gantleman whose name had been rent to the Seate by the President as one of the monetary Commissioners, and who, he hoped, would be confirmed at the curliest opportunity.

Mr. Gray said that he was glad to hear that the paper had the imprimatur of the President. The editor, he understood, had formerly been a member of the Henafs.

Mr. Wolcott assented and remarked that the Senator from Montans (Mr. Sanders) had asked him in a very feeble voice if the proprietor of the Denver Republican was a good man. The answer was that he was formerly a member of this body. [Laughter.]

Quoting from resolutions adopted at the convention of the Farmers' Alliance, protesting against the passage of the Elections bill. Mr. Gray said that the language of digalized, sober, and patriotte man. Could it be true that those who were advocating the Force bill were asking the Senate to pass a drastic measure that was to stop debate without the amount of pub-

who were advocating its rores bill were ask in the Senate to pass a drastic measure that was to stop debate without the support of public opinion? The Bepublicans were not justified in putting behind them all the parliamentary procedure which had prevailed for 100 years. He appealed to the Republican Senators to pause and consider the situation in which the Senate found itself in respect to this gag lay or this cloture resolution. He said cloture where the support of the first word word wantsuch a phrase to be Amagicanized. It had nothing American about it. Let Senators callit by its foreign name. "cloture."

Mr. Gray then discussed the cloture vule of the English House of Commons, and was interrupted by Mr. Stewart with the suggestion that that role was adopted without a violation of the existing rules.

Mr. Aldrick said that the English cloture was adopted by a process which would not be attempted by the United States Senate, by turning members out.

Mr. Gray resiled that that was the only way that was ocento the English House when it was attempting to put the gag unon free speech, which had lived in England for generations. The gentleman from linede Island could nover sucked in the United States Senate until he had the power and the authority to turn out the minority which sat on the Demicoratic side. (Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the plessiding officer, Mr. Dolph.)

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the Senator claimed that there was any difference between the constitutional power of the Benate and the constitutional power of the House to establish the previous question.

Mr. Gray replied that of course it would not. He had seen no proposition that the minority is not be proved on the minority to resist forcibly the previous question.

Mr. Gray replied that of course it would not. He had seen no proposition that the minority and recodem of speech. The Republicans said that the power of obstruction was the very weapon of liberty in every English. Secaking out of the Senate was independent

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day referred to a sub-committee the resolution introduced by Mr. Flower of New York, reciting the necessity of greater accommodations for the postal service in New York etc. and providing for a Commission to examine into the facilities of the Post Office there, and if desmed expedient to report a plan looking to an increase of those facilities. The resolution also authorizes the Commission to report a plan for a more specify delivery of mails between the main Post Office and its twenty-four branches in the city.

The Anderson resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to report to Congress all the information it has with reference

the example they were following in order to destroy home rule in this country.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the cioture rule in England had not been adopted under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, the present leader of the Home Bule party to-day, but who had not changed his opinion in that respect.

Mr. Gray replied that he trusted that the conversion that took place in the great English statesman in 1882 would take place in some equality distinguished American statesman in 1891. [Laughter.]

Air. Stewart then took the floor, but the hour of 6 having arrived, the Senate took a recess until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The journal having been read in its usual form, Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.) objected to its approval until the remaining portion (relative to the reference of

bills. &c..) was read.

The Speaker requested the gentleman to specify what portion of the journal he desired

Mr. Breckinridge replied that it was not necessary for him to enumerate. He called for the reading of the journal, which the Chair had admitted had not been read in full. The Speaker said that the Chair had not admitted or denied that the journal had not been

mitted or denied that the Chair had not admitted or denied that the journal had not been read in full. If the gentleman would state what portion had not been read the Chair would rule on the question.

Mr. Breckinridge—That portion of the journal relative to the reference of resolutions has not been read.

The speaker—It is not customary to read it unless a member requests the reading.

Mr. Breckinridge—And a member does request it.

The Speaker—Then the Clerk will read.

The journal having been read, a few moments were consumed by Mr. Breckinridge in calling attention to what he claimed to be errors and omissions in the journal in respect to the reference of petitions; but this matter being satisfactorily settled the journal was approved without further question.

Mr. Cooper (Dem. Ind.), rising to a question of rivillege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution offered by him on Sept. 6 making certain diarges against the Commissioner of Fensions and asking for a broadening of the investigation of that official. This resolution was referred to the select committee camming reviews charges, and on been if the Chairman of that committee (Mr. Morrill of Kan-as) was directed to report the resolution, but he never performed that duty. He (Mr. Cooper) therefore offered a resolution directing the investigating committee to report the resolution.

Mr. Mckinley (Rep., Ohlo) raised the point

the resolution.

Mr. Mckinley (Rep., Ohio) raised the point of order that the question presented was not a

ctorder that the question presented was not a privileged one.

The Speaker roled that the resolution was a privileged one, and overruled the point of order against it.

Finally, the matter was settled amicably by Mr. Morrill obtaining the original resolution from the files of the House, reporting it from his committee, and having it referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House then—yeas, 145; nays, 95—went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill. General debate on the bill was participated in by Messrs, Herbert, Moddoo, Adams of Illinois, and Louge of Massachusetts. The bill was then taken up by paragraphs for amendment, but without making any progress with it the committee rose and the douse adjourned.

SILVER POOL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Littler of Illinots Admits That He Pur-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The Silver Pool Investigation Committee adjourned yesterday until Saturday, but Mr. David T. Littler of Illinois, who was mentioned as the agent of Senator Cameron in the purchase of silver bullion, appeared at the Capitol this morning, and as he asked to be examined at once, a meeting was arranged for this afternoon. Chairman Dingley opened the examination

with this question: "Have you any knowledge of purchases of silver bullion or certificates by any pool. syndicate, association, or by any individual during the pendency of the silver legislation, or since

Mr. Littler-I have knowledge of but two transactions. On my own account I purchased between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of silver some time in the early part of the summer. some time in the early part of the summer. That embraced every transaction in which I was personally interested. I purchased silver exchange on Calcutta. India, for the reason that the rate of interest in New York was larger than would be required to carry exchange. No gentieman was associated with me in that transaction. I bought and sold in the open market. The purchase and sale were before any legislation was had.

He was then asked if he had purchased silver for Benator Cameron.

He was then asked if he had purchased silver for Sepator Cameron.

Mr. Littler replied: "Yes; I bought a small amount of silver for Cameron. I don't remember the exact amount, about a hundred thousand dollars' worth. That was some two or three weeks after I made the purchase on my own account, and it was pending the silver legislation. It was before Congress had taken action on it. No. I do not remember the exact date, but it was before final action."

Did you buy for any other Senator, Representative, or Government official?"

I did not offer to do so. I want to state about Cameron. He met me one day. I had been taking with divers members, Yenators and others. I did not seek to disguise the fact that I had bought some silver, feeling that I had a right to do it, and gave as my gninon.

and others. I did not seek to disguise the fact that I had bought some sliver, feeling that I had a purchased some, and when when asked, that there was money in it. Cameron knew I had purchased some, and when he met me one day he said, in his gruff way, I want you to buy some sliver for mc. I think he opened the subject, although I do not remember about it."

In response to further questions, the witness said he had talked generally with a good many people. Senators and others, about sliver, but he could not undertake to say who they were. Never talked with anybody, though, with a view to inducing them to purchase. He only did for Cameron what one friend would do fer another, and perhaps he had suggested the purchase. As he remembered it, the purchase for Cameron was also in the form of Calcutta exchange. He had no knowledge of any sliver pool, and he did not believe any such pool existed or had existed. He bought on margins. He never asked any one in Congress to vote for sliver legislation.

Mr. Oates wanted to know how much he and Senator Cameron had made by their investment.

Mr. Littler said that as well as he could remember, he made less than \$800 and more than \$600. He could not recall just how much Cameron had made, but it was between \$1,000 and \$1,500.

Mr. Littler further said he had never offered any one any inducements whatever, except to express his coinion that there would be an advance in silver.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The long-expected Republican quorum appeared in the Senate to-day. It was secured through the return of Senator Chandler from New Hampshire and the attendance of Senators Quay and Cameron of Pennsylvania, which resulted in the presence in the city of forty-six Republican Senators, or one more than a quorum. Information is also said to have been received to the effect that Senator been received to the effect that Senator Squire of Washington is on his way to the capital. It is hardly expected that an effort will be made to get a vote upon the closure resolution, however, before the sarily part of next week, and just what form the proceedings will take the Republicans refuse to divulge, as was indicated by Benator Aldrich to-day when Benator Teller sought to get this information from him in the course of the debate.

Representatives Catchings of Mississippi and Cummings of New York called upon Secretary Biaine to-day to present resolutions adopted Blaine to-day to present resolutions adopted by citizens of Hebrew birth residing in Greenville. Miss., asking the State Department to use its good offices in mitigating the persecution or the Jews in itsusia. The becretary replied that he had reserved many similar resolutions. A digrest of them was being made in the State Department. It would be forwarded to the American Minister in St. Petersburg, and Brought to the attention of M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Marcus W. Acheen. United States Circuit Judge for the Third Judgeal Circuit.

Co., Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, with rank of Brigadler-General. Co. Daniel W. Flarier, Otter of Ordnance. with reak of Hrigadier-General.
William H. Luce, Collector of Customs at Waldo-berough, Mat Horatio D. Fmith of Massachusetts, Captain in the United States revenue service.

to the Western railroad agreement and whether or not it violates the Inter-State Commerce law was to-day ordered to be favorably reported to the House by the Commerce Committee.

Representative Perkins, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to-day reported, with an on Indian Affairs, to-day reported, with an amendment, the bill to open to settlement certain portions of Indian Territory known as the Cherokee Outlet. The bill as amended provides that a fair settlement be made with the Cherokee Indians for any interest they may have in or to the lands, and, under the provisions of the bill creating the Territory of Okiahoma, these lands are to become part thereof, and are to be governed by the laws of Okiahoma when the Indian title is extinguished.

one of the Bethlehem Iron Company's plates for the United States steamship Alonterey has been tested at Annapolis, with results equal to those developed by the Crousot plate. The Bethlehem plate is eleven inches in thickness. The department used a six-inch gun of \$5 calibre and 2,100 feet seconds velocity, three shots being fired.

WHO OWNS THE CLEARING HOUSE? The Property is Worth \$600,000 Now, Nearly Thrice its Cost.

It was apparent yesterday at the Clearing House that a difference as to the ownership of the building occupied by the association at Nassau and Pine streets is to result in expensive litigation. Late Thursday afternoon and yesterday meetings of bank officers were held in the Clearing House to settle this question. President Palmer of the Broadway Bank was of the opinion that a number of the banks own he building. President Simmons of the Fourth National and a number of others believe that it belongs to the old Clearing House Association, and this committee was empowered to hire counsel to solve the problem: Mr. Palmer. Mr. Sherman of the Seventh National, Mr. Hard of the Chatham, Mr. Woodward of the Hanover, and Mr. Simmons

The New York Clearing House Association is a voluntary unincorporated association of banks formed on Oct 8, 1859. There were originally fifty-five banks in the association Uniy thirty-six of the original members are now connected with it although there are ninety members. Prior to Oct. 19, 1875, the exments on the members in proportion to their

capital, but after that date there was an annual fee of \$200 to be paid by each bank besides an assessment in proportion to the average business done by the banks.

In October, 1874, the present building was purchased for \$215,000. The old Clearing House Association had in its treasury at the time only \$100,146.52, and this was turned in toward purchasing the building. To make up the deliciency the trustees drew on the banks in the association, first for \$2-100ths and next for \$8-100ths of one per cent, of their capital stock, and these assessments netted \$242,000. On those assessments up to the present time seven per cent, interest has been paid by the association.

On those assessments up to the present time seven per cent. interest has been paid by the association.

The association maintains that it owns the building. The building is now worth \$600,000. The banks on which the total assessment of three-tenths of one per cent, was levied maintain that they gave the money at the time as contributions, though lawyers said yesterday that the fact that they had accepted seven per cent, interest on the money came pretty near making it a loan. Mr. Paimer and his friends, though insist that these assessments were nothing more than contributions.

The case is made interesting because of the difference in the capitals of the banks at the time of the assessments, or contributions. For instance, the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$10,000,000, contributed \$30,000, and that interest now amounts, with increased value of the property, to more than double that sum. Banks with \$5,000,000 capital chipped in \$15,000, and their interest is also doubled. The litigation will be all the more interesting because the Clearing House Association, like the Stock Exchange, is not incorporated, and cannot be sued. Even the trustees who manage the association hold the property only individually, and they cannot be sued.

DARK PLACES OF THE BARTH. Comptroller Myere Thinks Fifth Avenue Is

One-Electricity Beyond the Harlem. The meeting of the Gas Commission in the Mayor's office yesterday morning was made interesting by the sporting blood of Superintendent McCormack of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas and Superintendent Moore of the North New York Electric Light Company. Mr. Moore wanted to hang electric lamps in the annexed district, which he said could be maintained at a much less cost than gas lamps. He said he know what he was talking shout and he was ready to operate 271 are lights which would do the work of 1,672 gas lamps and cost \$1,000 less.

Mr. McCormack asserted that Mr. Moore's statement was the result of pure guessing. and that he didn't know anything about it. He also assured the Commission that electricity would cost con-iderably more than gas. Mr. Moore offered to bet Mr. McCormack \$100

Commissioner Gilroy rapped the table smartly.
This is not a betting Board, sir," he said.
"Please conduct yourself properly."
Mr. McCormack's sporting proclivities were "Please conduct yourself properly."
Mr. SicCormack's sporting proclivities were so aroused over the bet that he blurted out:
"I'll bet you \$100 you can't do anything of the kind."
He pounded the table and looked fleroe until Commissioner Gilroy tapped him smartly on the shoulder and glared at him.
It was decided to have 108 new electric lights in the annexed district, as follows: Third avenue, above Harlem Bridge, 47 lamps; 183th street, to the Southern boulevard, 16; Lincoln avenue to 137th street, 5; Alexander avenue to 137th street, 19; Willis avenue to 14th street, 14; Southern boulevard to 138th street, 14; Harlem Bridge, 2; Madison avenue bridge, 1. The lamps are to cost 45 cents each per night.
Comptroller Myers, who lives at 21 West Forty-sixth street, said he diin't think that Fifth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, was sufficiently lighted. In fact, he thought its condition at night was one of "shameful darkness."
Commissioner Gilroy said this quarter of town was as well lighted as any other part of the city. He saw no roason why the residents of Fifth avenue should have better light than people living in streets of less renown. Mr. Myers insisted that the avenue was too dark.

CUT DOWN THE NURSE'S HILL. Five Bachelors Said 8950, Seven Married

Jurors Haid \$150. Mrs. Beatrice Roberts brought suit against

Mr. Florian Hendricks of 348 West Fifty-first street for \$250 for services as a wet nurse to his child. The case came up before Judge Van Wyck in the City Court on Wednesday and lasted two days. The Judge who presided, five of the jury, and two of the lawyers were bachelors.

Mrs. Roberts brought an armful of twins to

court with her. They were her own twins. She testified that Mr. Hendricks employed her to testified that Mr. Hendricks employed her to act as purse to the child until the weaning time. Heldricks discharged her.

Mr. Hendricks, who is a wine merchant at 17 South William street, said that the nurse was hired from month to month. It was expressly stipulated that she was to remain constantly with the child. When he came home at 11 o'clock one night he saw Mrs. Roberts in the area. Thereupon he discharged her.

In answer to this the nurse said that she had put the baby to sleep, and had stepped out for amoment to mail a latter.

The backsior counsel for the plaintiff appealed to the jury to say if it was likely that a month to menth contract would be made in such a case. Mrs. Roberts olfered the twins in evidence of the quality of the service rendered to the baby. They were uncommonly hearty.

On the first bailot in the jury room the five single men voted to give the nurse the full amount asked for. The married men said that \$150 was enough. After a while the single men were argued around, and agreed on \$150.

William Pfunder, the boy who set fire to the tenement at 733 Second avenue, as he said, for the fun of seeing the fire engines dashing up to the house. was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Cowing. upon an indictment charging him with arson in

upon an indictment charging him with arson in the first degree. a crime punishable with imprisonment for illo. He did not appear to be at all concerned. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he was satisfied that the boy was weak-minded, had a mania for the excitement of fires, and had no proper realization of the orime be had committed. He therefore recommended that a plea of guilty of arson in the second degree be accepted. Judge Cowing accepted the plea, and committed Pfunder to the Elmira Reformatory.

Detective Fergeant Hanley of the Central Office arrested Charles Adams yesterday as a suspicious character. According to the detective Adams makes a practice of driving a wagon through West street and having it break down. Then he laments his mistortune, and general mailets sympathy to the extent of a few dollars. In Jeherson Market Court he was remained for examination.

GEORGE KENDALL'S TORTURE

PATAL TERMINATION OF HIS SUFFER-INGS FROM HYDROPHORIA.

It to Said that His Life Might Have Been Haved if the Doctors Had Not Advised Him that Inoculation Warn't Necessary. George Kendall, the young Englishman from Arlington, N. J., who came to the Chambers Street Hospital on Wednesday morning suffering from hydrophobia, died there early yesterlay morning of exhaustion, the natural sequence of the horrible torture he had undergone while in the convulsions that came with the disease. As was told in THE SUN yesterday morning. Rendall was bitten by a strange dog while at work at his employer's home in Arlington. The wound was in the lip. It healed, and he gave no thought to it until week ago, when the lip began to swell. He was almost overcome by thirst, yet he could

not swallow water. He became frightened. When he was admitted to the hospital the symptoms of the disease were pronounced, but the man had not had any convulsions. He experlanced extreme difficulty in swallowing. The physicians at the hospital were skeptical. They sent for Dr. Paul Gibler of the Pasteur Institute, and he said there was no doubt about the nature of the disease, and that Kendall would surely die. Kendall was put to bed. His first convulsion was early on Wednesday evening. It was chiefly confined to the throat and muscles in the upper part of the body. An hour later there was another more severe than the first. The convulsions continued every hour for several hours, each succeeding one being more severe than the others. Kendall retained consciousness through them all, and when he had recovered from one he would tell the doctor that he knew he would die. Kendall was a strong man, and the doctors

and attendants were afraid of him, so they strapped him down to the cot on which he lay. When he was in a spasm he shouted and swore and prayed by turns. He was at times delerious, but most of the time he retained his senses. That made his suffering all the more terrible. He could tell when a spasm was coming. Then he would say to the doctor and

lerious, but most of the time he retained his senses. That made his suffering all the more terrible. He could tell when a snasm was coming. Then he would say to the doctor and his attendants:

For God's sake get out of the way. It's coming. I may kill you. Get out of the way, and almost before he had finished speaking he would be writhing in couvulsions and cursing. In a few moments he would be unable to articulate at all. Immediately on recovering from a spasm he would be still for a moment. Then he would say: "Excuse me, but I am going to use bad language." He would then utter the most frightfut oaths, and in a moment more he would loudly cry on God to deliver him from his misery. Another spasm would come more violent than any before. He foamed at the mouth. The floor for a distance of four feet about the bed was covered with saliva, thick and poisonous.

At 4 c'clock in the afternoon he begged the doctors to send for "his Susie," That is the young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. She was sent for, but did not reach the hospital till evening, and he had become unconscious. At 6 c'clock the spasms recurred with intermissions of only two or three minutes. An hour later they became continuous, and he became delirious and remained so till he died at 2 A. M. During the evening the staff of physicians at the hospital stood in his room watching him and making notes of his sufferings and condition. They dared not go near him. He began to lose strength at 10 c'clock, and from that time his struggles lessened as they had before increased. When the struggles was over the doctors said they had never witnessed a more norrible death than Kendall's.

Mr. Henry K. Schuyler. Redadli's employer, and Susie, his affianced, learned of his death when they called at the hospital later in the morning. The young woman cried as though her heart would break. The doctors permitted her to look at her lover's body, but they would be held chiefly for scientific reason. At 3 colock in the afternoon the Coroner. D. Jenkins, Dr. S.

Dr. Steven and Dr. Van Getsen took portions of the signal column and of the gray matter in the chord as it was taken from the bedy, and also of the blood from the heart. Microscopie examinations will be made of these, and the dectors hope to find the bacteria of hydroghobia. Dr. Fraden, who is Dr. Van Getsen's superior in the College of Physicians and Surgeous, will have charge of the work at the college.

While the autopsy was going on Dr. Abbott from the Loomis laboratory, camein and asked for a small piece of the spiral column with which experiments may be made at the laboratory. Dr. Abbott small that a substance would be used to inoculate rabbits, and if the rabbits died it would prove beyond a doubt that Kendall's death was due to hydrochobia.

While Kendall was suffering on Thursday night Dr. Gibber got a quantity of the salivation the floor of the room, and he has innoculated guinea pigz with it. He expects them to die within twenty-live days. Dr. Gibber has stated that had Kendall come to him within a week after he was bitten by the dog and received innoculation of Pasteur jmph he would be after to-day. Kendall's friends resent this. They said yosterday that Kendall had called on Dr. Gibber, and that the Doctor had tood him innoculation was not necessary. The Doctor showed a Sux reporter a book in which he said he kept the names of every person who called on him to be treated, whether he treated the person or not. The name of kendall did not appear in the book. The Doctor then said that he kendall had enlied on him to go, Dr. Gibber would not tell what hospital it was where Kendall got this advice, He said that probably the doctor had told him not to go. Dr. Gibber would not tell what hospital it was where Kendall got the invitation and persumably where he got the advice the said where kendall had had his wound a received he would be alleved at the hospital the wind healed rapidly, and presumably where he got the advice he will have be did because they knew to be treated by the Pasteur method. It is ver

city the past three years. Electric Cars on the Huckleberry Rond. Mayor Grant's recent trip to Boston to examine the troiley system of electric railways resulted yesterday in the granting of a permit by the Board of Electrical Control to the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company to erect poles and string wires along its route and run its cars by electricity from overhead wires. This is the Huckleberry road. The Mayor said that his examination of this system in other cities had impressed him lavorably. It has resulted in rapid increases in population and in the value of property. He was doubtful of the efficacy of the system on Manhattan Island, but he heartily approved of it for the annexel district. Commissioner Heintz of the annexel district opposed the system. He said it was dangerous. The Mayor said he had seen men handle the wires without harm. The Mayor then suggested that the resolution granting the necessary permission to the company will be compelled to place its wires under ground whenever a subway is provided. As amended the resolution was adopted. Ratiroad Company to erect poles and string

Capt. Norton May Be Ice Bound,

A despatch from Toulon to Capt. F. L. Norton's shipbuilding company says that nothing has been heard of the adventursome skipper there, for the very excellent reason that the harbor of Toulon is filled with the ten feet in thickness. The Captain's friends say that he probably has put in somewhere on the Spanish coast remote from telegraph or lost Office to avoid the ice. There is no doubt whatever that he passed Gibraitar on Dec. 18. The agenta of his company here believe that he will be heard from soon.

MANY MORE WHARVES NEEDED.

Not Room on the Water Front of New York for Her Enormous Commerce, The Fassett committee sat in Part 4 of the Superior Court yesterday and A. P. Boardman did the inquiring in the absence of Mr. Ivias. The subject of inquiry was the Dock Department. Mr. Boardman said the real object of the investigation was the presentation to the Legislature of a fair statement of the existing condition of things. There were difficulties in the way of condemning private property along the water front and other stumbling blocks which Mr. Boardman said the Legislature would have to clear away before the Dock Board could continue its improvements of the city's water front. He wanted it understood that he had no fault to find with the adminis tration of the Commissioners.

President Post of the Dock Department tes-

tration of the Commissioners.

President Post of the Dock Department testified that the plans of 1870 included 100 new plets on the North River, of which 64 hal been built. If all the new piers were built up to Seventy-second street, where the planends. The department would not be able to grant the applications for dock accommodations how on the The department was not responsible for the failure to acquire the property necessary to carry out the plans, but had initiated the necessary proceedings in a number of cases. The formal papers had gone to the Corporation Counsel's office but for some reason the settlement of these cases was delayed. Mr. Post had asked Corporation Counsel Beckman two years ago for advice as to the course the department should follow in acquiring piers, but had received no reply. Mr. Post did not think that the department was to blame for the delay, and said he did not care to make any reflection on the Corporation Counsel's office.

Mr. Post showed that, in consequence of the inability of the department to lurnish all applicants with piers, several of the large steamship companies had to acquire water front in Jersey City and Brooklyn for their use.

According to a statement of Mr. Greene's, the engineer of the department, the amount of water frontage owned by the city between the Battery and Bouyten Duyvil, on the North River, was 46,218 feet, and by private persons. To carry out the contemplated improvements would cost the city \$20,000,000, Mr. Post said, for the purchase of piers alone, and \$100,000,000 more for builkhead water frontage and the opinion that until relief could come from the Legislature the new plan would necessarily be at a standstill.

Mr. Post did not approve of the Kerrigan bill setting apart one in every six piers for public uses, as he thought it would lead to endless litigation. If the Legislature passed a bill by which the dock cases could be taken up and forced to an issue Mr. Post bought that all needed relief would be afforded.

Engineer Greene, the next witn

CARRIED DOWN A WHIRLPOOL.

Frank Edwards's Body Somewhere in the Trunk Sewer of Paterson.

The trunk sewer of Paterson begins in the southeastern part of the town, at the edge of a common through which Dark brook runs. The brook formerly ran through the streets of Paterson, but now it empties into the sewer at its beginning. The great fains on Thursday, which swelled the Passaic River until it overflowed its banks, swelled Dark brook also into a rivulet. It raged around the place where it enters the sewer, rose above its banks, and flooded the street beyond. Finally it undermined the earth at one side of the sewer opening and tore a hole in the sewer wall four or were backing up 1 to the sewer at the other end, a mile and a half below, the surplus wa-

were backing up into the sewer at the other ber to look at her lover's body, but they would answer no questions as to how he died. Mr. Bohuyler took her away with him. He left orders that the body should be sent to Arlington. Coroner Schultz was notified of Kendall's death and he decided that an autopay should be held chiefly for scientific reasons. At 3 o'clock in the atternoon the Coroner, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. R. W. Stevans of the New York Hospital. Dr. Ira Van Geisen of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, two assistants, and three reporters, including one from The Sun, went down to the sub-cellar under the hospital, where the body was prepared for the autopsy. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the dog's teeth were plainly seen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The wounded lip was swollen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The wounded lip was swollen. The prints of the body and lip was swollen. The wounded lip was swollen. The morning the sewer was examined throughout to within three manholes of the river, but no trace of the body was found. It is supposed to be in the sewer in the back water, where it will stay until the falling river allows it to float out. The bov was 8 years old. His father is a laborer, living at 69 Chestrut street. Paterson, and is very poor. His mother has been nearly out of her mind since she learned of his inte.

TEASED THEIR GERMAN TEACHER. Six Girls Sent Home from the High School

The expulsion of six girls from the Hoboken Righ School has caused something of a flutter. They are Misses Lizzic Reed, Adeline Welpen, Carrie Garrabrant, Jennie Crawford, Agnes Melchus, and Jessie Wheeler. The trouble which resulted in their expulsion occurred in the German class on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Pior is the teacher of languages. He is credited with being able to speak several languages accurately and fluently. The pupils say that English is not one of them. The Professor has

English is not one of them. The Professor has had considerable trouble with his German class recently. His German was all right, but his pronunciation of English seemed to amuse the class. The girls teased him so much that he frequently threatened to resort to extreme measures.

On Thursday afternoon the girls were particularly mischisvous, and finally he lost his temper. He picked out six as ringleaders and ordered them to leave the class room. They lostered about the building, and were seen by Principal Elstein, who asked what the trouble was. When he ascertained the facts he sent the girls home. Principal Elstein said yesterday that he considered Mr. Plor justified in his action. The girls, he said, had voyed him bey nd endurance. The trouble had been acquated, however, by an apology, and the girls, except one, had returned to their class.

Mettle in this Fellow, Anyhow,

John Miller was committed to the Island recently for intoxication. He jumped into the river and swam for the New York shore. He was captured by some men in a rowboat and taken back to the landing at the Island. But he promptly took to the water again, and this time escaped. Three days later he stole as arf tin from John Davidson, saloon keeper.
o 8 Division strest, and he pleaded guilty yeaterday in the General Sessions before Lecorder Smyth. terday in the General Sessions before i.ecorder Smyth.

"Ny client, your Honor," said Lawyer Berlinger, "wishes me to assure you that, if you will be easy with him this time, he will not go near Mr. Davidson or any one else with celonious intent again."

"I will take care that he does not," replied the Recorder, "for at least three years. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in State prison, where you will not get a chance to swim back to New York, for three years."

"Builty for you, Recorder!" exclaimed Miller, delightedly. He nad expected at least five years. The spectators laughed, and even the Recorder unbent for a moment.

The Girl of the Tin Box Yara. Alice Keating, alias Hinlo, whose big yarn about a tin box, containing the will of her dead

lover bequeathing her an estate worth more than \$1.000,000. brought her into prominence in Brooklyn a couple of weeks ago, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday to raigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny. She was arrested for stealing \$250 worth of jewelry from Aifred Kayser of 98 Brookiyn avenue at the beginning of the year, while employed as a servant in the family. It was while she was assisting the detectives in their search for the supposed atolen will that she was identified as the thieving domestic. She has been a thief, it is alleged by the police, since she was 12 years old. She began her criminal career, they say, by decoying achool girls into hallways and robbing them of trinkets. Subsequently she tried her hand at burgiary. The stri told Judge Moore yesterday that she was too poor to employ counsel, and is wyer Edward Moran was assigned to defeat her. READ TO-MORROW'S

NEW YORK

Besides the complete News of the World It will so the first in a series of Rare Historical Papers by HENRY CABOT LODGE, Showing how Fisher Ames a eloquence in the Philadel

phia Congress carried the Jay Treaty. RAPIDER TRANSIT SCHEMES, Hustrating and describing all the plans now under comsideration PAMOUS AMERICAN DOGS.

Beautifully illustrated group of superb specimens of

the capine race lately brought from abroad.

DUCKS, OYSTERS, AND TERRAPIN. How to shoot catch, cook, and serve Marriand's prime delicacies, by an enthusiastic native. CULTURE OF BACILLE,

Revealing the mysteries of modern science.

Also Black's Crofter Story. Ripling in the Tellowstone.
Racques Club Tennis Courts. Water Pole.
Amaieur Boxers. Shirley Dare
on Sucking Writers.

Price 5 Cents. Buy It.

ROSENTHAL DISCHARGED.

The Diamond Merchant who was Accused of Stealing His Daughter's Diamonds.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.-Benjamin Rosenthal, the New York diamond merchant who was arrested a week ago at the instigation of Mrs. Barah Myers of New York, who charged him with robbing her of \$4,250 worth of diamonds, was to-day discharged from custody, the charge against him not being sustained. The arrest was made at the request of Inspector Byrnes of New York, who sent word that Resenthal was a fugitive from justice. The prisoner satisfied Judge Ely that he was a man of good character and reputation, and that he was not

"Hits all cause I got a bad son-in-law." said the shaggy-bearded old man as he skipped down the stone stairway.

The hearing disclosed the fact that Sarah Myors, from whom the jewels were alleged to have been stolen, was the daughter of flosenthal. Some years ago she was married in New York, but after a few years of wedded life her husband obtained a divorce. When she was married she received from her father and her musband obtained a divorce the diamonds which the father was charged with stealing. At the time of the divorce the diamonds were returned to the father, Immediately after the divorce Mrs. Myors married again, and then had her father arrested for the larceny of the jewels. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, but before the trial the real facts of the case were explained to the District Attorney and the case was not pressed. Soon after this Rosenthal was again arrested on the same charge, and after a trial in the Essex Market Police Court was discharged.

While Rosenthal was here in Boaton his daughter again attempted to use the Superior Court to precover the diamonds. but while the "Hits all 'cause I got a bad son-in-law." said While Rosenthal was here in Boston his daughter again attemated to use the Superior Court to rocover the diamonds, but while the officers here were waiting for the Governor to grant requisition papers so that he could be taken to New York for trial word was redyed at Police Hendauarters that the Grand Jury had thrown out the charge against Rosenthal.

STARTLING FOR PITTSBURGH.

A Lawyer Avers That the City Has No Legal Corporate Existence.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 .- Johns McCleave, attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, claimed in court to-day that the city charter of Pittsburgh is unconstitutional by reason of article 3, section 6, of the Constitution of 1874, and that the city has no legal cor-

tion of 1874, and that the city has no legal corporate existence. The article in that section reads: "No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title thereof, but so much as is amended, extended, or conjected must be refinacted and published at length."

"I understand you, Mr. McCleave." interrupted Judge blage, after the argument as to payment of municipal improvements had been in progress some time, "to claim that the city is at present legally without any form of government."

"That is my claim," answered Mr. McCleave." I go the whole length and rely upon my argument to prove that the city has no authority to enter into the contracts because it has no legal form of organization, the actunder which it is transacting its business being unconstitutional and void in every part." In concluding, Mr. McCleave, said he supposed the reply on the part of the city would be that, granting his arguments Councilmen, Ac. were all de facto officials, and as such were performing their legitimate functions. This principle of law was not applicable to the case, he said, because there cannot be a de facto official with a de jure office.

MADE SURE OF DEATH.

A Baltimore Physician's Peculiar Direc tions as to bis Body Carried Out.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23,-Dr. Charles F. Heuser died on Wednesday. In his will he ordered that before final disposition of his body should be made his heart should be cut out and re-stored to its place and that his body should then be cremated. Yesterday afternoon a num-ber of witnesses assembled in his death chamber of witnesses assembled in his death chamber, at 214 South sharp street to carry out his declarations. Dr. Addinh Boehn cut the heart from the body and it was replaced by Dr. Samuel Moyer. This atternoon the body as cremated at Loudon Park and the ashes distributed among Dr. Heuser's friends.

Dr. Heuser was a surgeon in the Union army during the war. He married Mrs Susan toldourn, daughter of a physician of this city, and after she died he ran a sharp instrument into her heart and opened veins in her arms so as to guard against even the no-sibility of his wife being buriel ailvo, It is said that all of Dr. Heuser's relatives who have died recently have been treated in the same way.

Prisoners May Stay or Not, as they Choose, HARTFORD, Jan. 23 .- The people of the village of Torrington demand a new lockup. The present one is not only very old, but it has become so porous that half the prisoners lodged in it slip through the holes and are lost. lodged in it slip through the holes and are lost. The latest prisoner to slip through the Torrington cage was a man named Murphy, and he dropped through the floor and walked away. His predecessor in the business was a malicious sort of a fellow, who might just as well have fallenyout of the lockup, but instead of doing so, and having been inspired solely with vindictiveness, he kicked down nearly a quarter of the prison and stalked out. He was even mean enough to whistle "When the Robigs Meet Aguin," as he sauntered down the main street of Torrington village. There is one guest in the crazy old lockup now, a tramp, who got himself committed to it, hoping for warm quarters for the winter. He has threatend the authorities, swearing he won't stay in it any longer unless they fix it up.

Lottle Townsend Buried.

NewBurgh. Jan. 23.—The remains of Lettie Townsend, the victim of the Rev. H. W. George and Dr. Erway at Leeds, were buried this afternoon at Tioronda. Dutchess county, her native place. There was a large attendance. the place. There was a large attendance. The services were conducted by the Ray. B. Lowther, pastor of the Methodist Church, of which she was once a member, and the Rey. Charles W. Fritts, pastor of the American Reformed Church, of which she was a member at the time of her death.

The liev, Mr. Fritts said that she had the confidence and esteem of all. "We were incorpressibly pained and grieved." he said, "to learn of her great misfortune. What we had resurded as a safe haven, the minister's household, proved her ruin. The man who should have cheriabed and guarded her, not only as one of his own household but as a member of the Church of God, proved her enemy and destroyer."

Escorted the Chinese Out of Town. PENDLETON, Oregon, Jan. 28.—Reports come from Milton. a few miles from here, that the Chinese of the pisce were driven out of tows last night by a mob. One hundred men went to the Chinese quarters and led them out with ropes around their necks. It is thought the mob consisted of discharged railroad section hands. The Chinemen were roughly handled, and it is said two of them were badly hurt.

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 28.- Will Scofield an insane young man recently discharged from an asylum, attempted to kill his father to-day. shooting him causing severe but not fatal wounds. After territying the peignborneed Scoffeld went to the Mayors office and acted to be looked up. He will be returned to the